



Hand of Labor

By LILBURN H. TOWNSEND.

Hand of labor, hand of might,
Be thou strong in things of right.
Master thou of crafts untold,
Driving them in heat and cold;
Working high and working low,
That the world may brighter grow;
Press, the loom, and traffic great,
Know the drive behind thy weight.

Hand of labor, rude and fine,
Things of earth are mostly thine.
Mines of gold and fields of wheat,
Harbors deep where pennants greet;
Ships of war, canals and locks,
Roads of steel and bridges, docks,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Mills and shops in clang and roar,
Foundry fires and molten ore;
Sullen mines and heaving seas,
Lands of rock and timber trees;
Cotton fields as white as snow,
Forges black 'mid flames aglow,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Hand of labor, great thou art;
Be thou fair, and bear thy part
Like big souls, sincere, intense;
Stoop not low to base offense,
Nor, in heat, forget thy ken,
Large and small, all kind and ken,
Have their place and must remain
'Neath the sway of guiding brain.

LABOR TROUBLE OLD BUSY DAYS COMING

Disturbances Go Far Back Into History.

Apostle Paul is on Record as Having Created Dissension Among the People of Ephesus by His Preaching of Christianity.

While the matter of Labor day is under consideration, the question arises: What is labor? Webster gives as his first definition: "Toil or exertion, physical or mental."

William B. Wilson, secretary of the department of labor, gave the following as his conception of the idea:

"Labor is any mental or physical activity other than that engaged in solely for pleasure"—a definition showing a brain at once practical and analytic. Mr. Powderly would narrow this somewhat by defining labor as "any exertion, mental or physical, not indulged in for pleasure and for the benefit of mankind."

Doctor Coulter of the census bureau, an expert on such matters, would give an even broader scope to the word. He defines labor as: "All effort, whether mental or physical."

The question of Labor day naturally brings to mind the collateral labor questions of labor union protests and strikes. There is a tendency among latter-day philosophers to prophesy all manner of evil to come to mankind by the way of labor unions and their troubles, both among themselves and with others, and to hold forth these troubles as a proof of human decadence, peculiar only to this degenerate age.

In this connection, while the early history of Rome and the tribulations of the workman of that day show that labor troubles have always been with us, there is a most interesting passage in the Acts of the Apostles, which, when read with an eye to modern labor dissensions, shows that mankind has not varied one whit in his striving for what he considers the fruits of his labor, since the days of St. Paul.

Paul, together with other apostles, went up in the Ephesus country, seeking converts to the Christian faith. Now, Ephesus was the favorite city of Diana, or Artemis, as she was also called. Here was her famous temple; here was her famous statue, said by the priests to have fallen from heaven. Thither every year came pilgrims by the tens of thousands to worship at the shrine of the tutelary deity—and here a goodly number of silversmiths found their calling a most lucrative one. For, there being no photographs nor postal cards, these pilgrims took away with them small silver facsimile statues of the great goddess as souvenirs. Now observe the nineteenth chapter of Acts, according to the twentieth century version of the New Testament:

"Now a silversmith named Demetrius, who made silver models of the shrine of Artemis (Diana), and so gave a great deal of work to the artisans, got these men together, as well as the workmen engaged in similar occupations, and said: 'Men, you know that our prosperity depends upon this work, and you see and hear that, not only in Ephesus, but in almost the whole of Roman Asia, this Paul has convinced and won over great numbers of people by his assertion that those gods which are made by hands are not gods at all, so that not only is this business of ours likely to fall into discredit, but there is the further danger that the temple of the great goddess, Artemis (Diana), will be thought nothing of, and that she herself will be deprived of her splendor, though all Roman Asia and the whole world worship her.'

"When they heard this the men were greatly enraged and began shouting: 'Great is Artemis of the Ephesians!' The commotion spread through the whole city, and the people rushed with one accord into the theater, dragging with them the companions of Paul."

Certainly there cannot be found in any modern newspaper a more perfect account of a sympathetic strike and a labor riot. And that was two thousand years ago.

The earliest work on shorthand writing was compiled by Dr. Timothy Bright of Cambridge in 1586.

Period of Stress Ahead of the American Worker.

Labor Day an Excellent Time to Think of the Future That Must Be the Result of the War in Europe.

Every American, whether he works with his hands or with his head, will take full advantage of Labor day, the last of the summer holidays; every one will appreciate the fact that there is a long period of work ahead of him.

This fall and winter is sure to be a time of readjustment in many lines of American commerce and labor, due to the European war, which not only shuts off some of the things we buy, but is filling our warehouses with many of the things we sell. How to manage without the particular things we have always imported and how to get a market for the things Europe cannot buy must engage our serious attention for months, perhaps for years. There may be some failures in the effort to readjust, but there will be more successes, and great ones.

The best thing about the whole situation is the stout heart of the business world and the people in general. They enter upon a combat with uncertainties with the old Yankee confidence, backed by the knowledge that in the fundamental items of physical life we are safe. We can feed ourselves, clothe ourselves, warm ourselves. The rest is only a matter of time and adjustment. There will be no hard times if the hard work is well tackled.

Business must not wait "until the war is over," for nobody knows when that blessed day will be. If we are prepared for a long war, so much the more prosperity if the war is brief.

It is a splendid time for every American, from the housewife to the capitalist, to study American economies and get a better knowledge of values.

DEMAND IS FOR SERVICE

Public Ideas Have Had a Significant Change in a Comparative Few Years.

When the French aristocrat before the great revolution was asked as to his chief service to society, he replied, "To have been born." He felt that his mere presence in the world conferred an honor on his country.

That has been the attitude of privileged classes of all time. But a new ideal has come into men's minds—the ideal of labor, of service to the community. Today the public is constantly asking men to justify their income. "What have you done to deserve it?" is the question. "By what service to society have you earned your money?"

It used to be considered perfectly proper to water the stock of great public service corporations. But now people have come to see this means to get an income without working for it, and public sentiment is shutting off the practice.

Melon cutting in connection with franchise grabs was once popular. But it became apparent that this was merely one way of getting something for nothing, and the day of melon cutting is done.

So, all up and down the line the demand has come for service in return for income. Society is willing to write its note for pretty nearly any amount to the energetic man, but it insists that the payment shall be for value received.

Show Noteworthy Gains. The gains in membership of the unions which form the American Federation of Labor aggregated 224,758, on a total of 1,703,749 at the beginning of 1914. The rate of increase was over 12 per cent. It is true that in the same twelve months the number of workers in the United States who were eligible to membership in the American Federation of Labor increased more than 224,000. It may have been augmented by 450,000 or even by 500,000, but the net remains beyond dispute that the gains of the trade unions have been remarkable from any reasonable point of view.

Can You Answer These Questions?

Uniform Examination Quizzes for County Teachers' Examination for Elementary School Certificate for August, 1915.

Columbus.—Following are the uniform examination questions for county teachers' examination for elementary school certificate for August, prepared under the direction of the superintendent of public instruction and sent out from his office in accordance with section 7819 of the general code:

ARITHMETIC.

Show your method of presenting to a class the solution of problems like this: Require the cost of 9 pounds and 12 ounces of butter at 23½¢ per pound.

Write the solution for: If 24 is 6-35 of a number, 21 is what part of that number?

A principal sent an agent \$927 with which to purchase wheat at 75¢ per bushel. How many bushels of wheat did the agent buy?

In an original surveyed township in Ohio, show by diagram the location of a plot of ground, being the N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼, Sec. 17.

Required the least cost to carpet a room 13x15 ft. with Brussels carpet 27 in. wide at \$1.20 per yard. Mr. Smith bought 250 shares Pennsylvania railroad stock at 103½¢ and sold it at 109½¢; brokerage ¼%. Find his net gain.

How many four-inch tiles will be required to carry as much water as three 12-inch tiles?

GEOGRAPHY.

What bodies of water partly surround the peninsula of Alaska?

Where is the widest part of the Rocky mountain highland? Name the states through which the main crest of the Rockies passes.

Why was the isthmus of Panama chosen as the site of a canal, and why was it needed?

What heat belts cross Asia? Name three rivers flowing across the plain of Siberia? What can you say of the value and civilization of Siberia?

Which coast of Asia is bordered by the greatest number of islands? Of what importance are these islands?

Which is the highest mountain peak on the earth? How high does it rise above sea level? Name four other very high mountains.

Into what gulf does the Colorado flow? What is there remarkable about the bed of the Colorado?

GRAMMAR.

Point out the chief differences between the personal pronoun and the relative pronoun.

In what cases may the appositive be used? Illustrate each with a short sentence.

Define active voice and passive voice. What takes place in a sentence when a verb in the active voice is changed to the passive?

Give three ways by which the masculine and feminine genders are distinguished. Illustrate.

Define personal pronouns, indirect object, indirect quotation, indirect question. Illustrate each with a sentence.

What do you understand by the predicate adjective? How do you dispose of it in parsing?

Parse the words in black in the following:

By the flow of the inland river, whence the fleets of iron have fled, where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,

Asleep are the ranks of the dead. How are sentences divided as to use? As to form?

How are verbs divided as to form? As to use?

HISTORY.

Name three Indian tribes that lived in Ohio when it was a part of the Northwest Territory.

When was Ohio admitted as a state? (b) Who was the first governor of Ohio? (c) What was the first capital?

For what do you remember John Elliot, Peter Stuyvesant, Robert Fulton, S. F. B. Morse, Cyrus McCormick, Thomas Edison?

Give the boundaries of the United States as fixed by the treaty at the close of the Revolution.

State briefly the causes of the war with Spain in 1898. What were the results of this war?

What reasons can you give for the low market value of "greenbacks" from 1861 to 1865?

Who makes treaties with foreign governments? What body approves them and by what vote?

Beginning with the extent of the United States at the end of the Revolutionary war, trace the territorial growth of the United States to the present time, indicating when, how and from whom we obtained added territory.

LITERATURE.

What place does Abraham Lincoln take as a creator of literature? As an inspirer of literature?

Where has Lowell reached his highest poetic height? How does he here compare with Longfellow?

The Scarlet Letter has been pronounced America's greatest novel; give reasons for agreement or disagreement with this opinion.

Who wrote "Huckleberry Finn," "The Sugar-Plum Tree," "The Star-Spanned Banner," "The Culpit Pay?"

The Dial, which was the organ of Transcendentalism, and Brook Farm, which was its experiment in communal life, both failed; does this prove the philosophy impractical?

Name an important poem written by each of the following: Bayard Taylor, Edward Rowland Sil, Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Name three leading American essayists. Give the substance of some one of their essays, with personal comment.

WRITING.

How can rhythm be made use of in teaching writing? How can you get pupils to learn the proper heights of letters and the distance below the line they should go and train them to observe these heights and distances?

Does the copybook afford the amount and kind of practice in writing that is desired? What would you have the writing class supplied with? Copy as a specimen of your penmanship!

He worked, and bravely he fulfilled his trust— So long he wandered sowing worthy seed,

Watering of wayside buds that were adust, And touching for the common ear his reed— So long to wear away the cankering rust

That dulls the gold of life—so long to plead With sweetest music for all souls oppressed, That he was old ere he had thought of rest.

—Jean Ingelow.

PHYSIOLOGY. Why is it desirable that a teacher know something of the anatomy and physiology of the lower animals?

Why should mouth breathing be avoided? What are some causes of it? What can a teacher do to remedy it?

Describe the organs which cause perspiration and explain its purpose. Bacteria produce disease and other effects in three ways. Mention these ways and illustrate each of them.

In determining the value of a food, what things are to be taken into consideration? Discuss the effects of tobacco on digestion. In what ways does injury from excessive use of tobacco usually manifest itself?

What are the functions of the red blood corpuscles? What are the arguments in favor of individual drinking cups or bubble fountains?

AGRICULTURE. What is the purpose of a mulch? What are the kinds of mulch? What are the most popular sprays for orchards? For gardens?

What are the principal points to consider in judging an ear of corn? What are the disadvantages of a soil composed entirely of clay?

Mention at least eight popular varieties of apples. Indicate which are early, which are fall and which are winter varieties.

What are some of the conditions necessary for raising live stock profitably? Discuss the applications of power to the work of the farm.

About how deep should soil be plowed for wheat? Why? How early should wheat be planted? What advantages are there in sowing the wheat with a drill?

THEORY AND PRACTICE. (Take two of the groups below entire.) Group A. (Based on Pearson's The Evolution of the Teacher.)

What are some of the things from which a visitor chiefly judges a teacher? Is it best for a teacher to try to attain all ends by direct procedure, by inflexible rule? Give reasons for your answer.

Give two illustrations of the practical teaching of a moral lesson in the school. What are some of the chief things in which the right or wrong sort of school spirit manifests itself?

Group B. (Based on Setts and Hall's Better Rural Schools.) What are the comparative opportunities of consolidated schools and one-room rural schools for doing social center work?

Why should rural schools undertake to set a high standard for hygiene and health? Explain what is meant by teaching a subject as contrasted with teaching a textbook.

Make a general statement of the things that should at present enter into the education of boys and girls.

Group C. (Based on no particular text.) What should a teacher do in the way of learning and using the ambitions of the pupils?

What, in general, is a proper punishment? What relation is there between the number of cases of discipline and the successfulness of a school?

What attention should the teacher give to the seating of the pupils? (Make directions definite.) What preparation must a teacher have made for a lesson in order to make it as interesting as possible?

ORTHOGRAPHY. Make and name at least eight diacritical marks.

Mark diacritically: Cafe, sacrifice, Panama, Sahara, Colorado, psychology, perfected.

What is the rule for abbreviating the words of the compound tables?

READING. The examiner in reading is oral. The examiner will conduct the examination following any plan desired.

Spell: Artillery, docile, crevasse, expel, fortieth, Arctic, bivouac, facsimile, satchel, nausea, llama, protege, macadam, mischievous, wainscot, Chillicothe, merino, Reichstag, anxious, consignor, trissyllable, pageant, buoy, busily, reciprocity.

Spell and define: Eclectic, elite, allegory, lyric, insalivation, labyrinth, lullaby, isosceles, financier, anaesthetic.

TRANSPORTATION MANGER FACES MANSLAUGHTER

Chicago, Ill.—Walter K. Greenbaum, manager of the Indiana Transportation Co., was indicted by the county grand jury, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Eastland disaster. His company leased the steamer for the excursion which was blocked by the capsizing of the Eastland in the Chicago river with the loss of nearly a thousand lives. The indictment charges the boat was unseaworthy and overloaded.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

Aug. 30, 1914.

Germans captured Amiens, France.

Germans advanced in line from Amiens to Laon, forcing back the French left.

Bombs dropped on Paris from German aeroplanes.

Japanese troops landed near Kiaschow.

Preparations made to defend Paris against siege.

Russians bombarded Thorn and Graudenz.

Aug. 31, 1914.

General von Hindenburg, after three days' combat, vanquished the Russian invaders in the Masurian lakes region.

Belgium made official reply to Austria's declaration of war.

Japanese occupied two islands.

Attempt made to wreck troop train near Montreal.

Sept. 1, 1914.

Allied left wing fell back in northern France.

Germans reached Compiègne, 40 miles from Paris.

Germans took many Russian prisoners in East Prussia.

Turkish army mobilized.

More bombs dropped on Paris from aeroplanes and on Antwerp from Zeppelins.

Name of St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd.

Sept. 2, 1914.

Government of France transferred to Bordeaux.

Germans reached Criel, near Chantilly, and then turned away from Paris.

German and French aeroplanes fought above Paris.

Russians captured Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

Lodz, Poland, taken by Germans and Austrians.

Montenegro defeated Austrians near Blek.

Sept. 3, 1914.

Martial law proclaimed in Paris.

Serbian defeated Austrians at Jadar.

Germans approached the valley of the Marne, and took La Fere.

Prince of Wied left Albania.

Russians took Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina.

China protested violation of her neutrality by Japan.

Sept. 4, 1914.

Germans crossed the Marne and attacked the French center.

Severe fighting between Alost and Termonde, Belgium.

British cruiser sank Austrian steamer Bathori in bay of Biscay.

British gunboat Speedy sunk by mine in North sea.

U. S. S. Tennessee took American refugees across channel and U. S. S. North Carolina sailed for Smyrna.

General Bobrinsky appointed Russian governor of Galicia.

GERMAN SOAP FROM SUGAR

Discovery That Promises to Be of Immense Importance to Country in the Midst of War.

The discovery is announced of a method of manufacture of soap from sugar, of which Germany has plenty, instead of from oil, which is scarce. In the past it has been possible to use sugar only in soaps that had little value. By the new method, it is claimed, the soap produced is not only fine and delicate, but it acts as efficiently in salt water as in fresh—a fact that may make the soap valuable for the navy.

Articles that formerly had to be sent to chemical laundries can now be washed with the new kind of soap. The finest kinds of silks, it is alleged, not only are not harmed by it, but their colors are brought out brilliantly and as new. In addition, the sugar soap seems to be responsible for a minimum of the wear and tear occasioned by old-fashioned cleansing soaps.

Hieroglyphics. "You seem interested in that Egyptian obelisk."

"I am," said the man with the faint grin. "There's no doubt that the pictures are funny. But the artist ought to have put in some reading to show what they're about."

Heat Oranges Before Peeling. Before peeling oranges, set them in the oven to heat for a few minutes and you will find that the tough white skin can be easily removed with the yellow rind. This makes the oranges much easier to give to children.

Curb on Swiss Legislators. In Switzerland, on the demand of 50,000 voters, or of eight cantons, any law passed by the federal parliament must be submitted to the general body of the people for acceptance or rejection.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The wise man has doubts, but the fool is always positive.

Most of us have loose purse strings—when the purse is empty.

The easier a man takes things the easier it is for him to let them slide.

When a man starts on the downward path he seldom buys a return ticket.

The Man journeyed again over land and sea. He went into crowded places and again upon the mountain top, but he did not find any flower whose perfume was strange to him. He became weary and footsore in his search, and finally made up his mind that no such plant as that which The Artist had mentioned existed. Once or twice he stumbled upon lurid blossoms which were unfamiliar, but when he examined them he found that they sprang

from the very weeds of which he had worked so hard to keep his garden clear for lo, these many years.

"I will go home, and I will not tend the garden any more," he told himself, "for I could never be satisfied now unless I gain for it the perfume which The Artist says is the sweetest and rarest in the world."

Heart-weary and discouraged, The Man returned. He arrived in the night. Before the sun rose he went out into the garden to take a last look at all the beautiful things he had planted there and tended through many years.

He stood in their midst and told them that he had come to say good-bye to them. He told them that they were good to look upon; that they had satisfied him for many a year, but that he had now come to the crossroads where he needed a flower that did not grow in his garden, and without which the garden was of no avail. And even while he talked the rare and beautiful flowers about him began to lift their wonderful heads, for the east had confessed a flush, and one by one (quite ignoring The Man) they raised their radiant faces for the first kiss of the morning sun.

The Man watched them in amazement. He had come forth to tell them good-bye forever, and one and all they had been "clothed upon" with a new loveliness, a new radiance, inhaling, as it were, the spirit of the new-born day.

As The Man stood thus in the midst of his garden he was suddenly conscious of a new perfume. Over and above all the others it rose, clinging like a fine, sweet mist over the garden. The Man had said to himself, "I have never seen a flower like this before."

When he lifted his eyes, The Man saw that the small vine which he had often noticed clinging to the outside wall of his Garden of Life had borne a flower—a single blossom, whose petals radiated the myriad lights of mother-of-pearl as it glistened in the morning sun—and he did not need to be told that the name of the flower was Love, nor that it was the same that he had sought over the length and breadth of the land, although he has never ceased to marvel that it blossomed there, within the reach of his very hands, upon a vine which he had frankly despised and often been tempted to cut down.

Rare Eastern Plant. One of the rarest plants of the far East is the "changeable rose," whose bloom is white in the shade and red in the sunlight. The rose grows in Japan, Siam and China. In the dark, or in a shaded room, the flower has a pure waxy-white surface. But a wonderful transformation occurs when the bloom is taken from the dark to the sunlight. First, the petals turn to a faded blue, which at once changes to a delicate pink. This hue gradually deepens into a fiery red, so that the rose becomes the color of the reddest peony that ever bloomed.

Billie's Occupation. Margaret had two boy playmates harnessed up and was driving them for horses. Margaret's mother called out and asked her why she didn't let Billie play with them. He was running beside them shouting at the top of his voice. Margaret called back: "Mother, don't you know Billie's playing he's the dog?"

Helped Themselves. "Why did you cut out your hot soda department, with all those blue bouillons and wafers and olives?"

"Too many people," explained the druggist, "seemed to think the stuff was free lunch."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Thought and Inclination. Men's thoughts are much according to their inclination.—Bacon.